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(54) RESOLUTION OF RITALINIC ACID SALT

AUFLÖSUNG VON RITALINSÄURE-SALZ

DEDOUBLEMENT D'UN SEL D'ACIDE RITALINIQUE

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Description

Field of the Invention

[0001] This invention relates to an economic process for the manufacture of a single isomer of a precursor to *d-threo*-methylphenidate.

Background to the Invention

[0002] Methylphenidate is a therapeutic agent that is widely used in the treatment of attention-deficient hyperactivity disorder. It is a controlled substance.

[0003] Methylphenidate was first prepared as a mixture of the *erythro* [*R*S**] and *threo* [*R*R**] racemates. US-A-2957880 discloses studies upon the two racemic mixtures, which revealed that the therapeutic activity resides in the *threo* diastereoisomer. It is now considered that it is the d-*threo* [or (*R,R*)] enantiomer that has the preferred therapeutic activity. Uses of this enantiomer are disclosed in WO-A-9703671, WO-A-9703672 and WO-A-9703673, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0004] The resolution of *threo* methylphenidate can be achieved using the expensive resolving agent 1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-diyl hydrogen phosphate, a process first reported by Patrick *et al*, The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 241:152-158 (1987). More efficient resolutions, using a *O,O'*-diaroyltartaric acid or menthoxyacetic acid, are disclosed in WO-A-9727176 and in PCT/GB97/00643, the contents of which are incorporated by reference; in particular, the use of *O,O'*-di-*p*-toluoyltartaric acid allows the diastereoisomeric salts to be very readily separated, to give the desired enantiomer in high enantiomeric excess and high chemical purity.

[0005] In an alternative approach, disclosed in US-A-2957880, the amide of *erythro* methylphenidate (i.e. as $-CONH_2$ instead of $-CO_2Me$) is resolved using tartaric acid. However, this resolution must be followed by amide hydrolysis, and equilibration at the benzylic centre, to give the *threo* isomer of the carboxylic acid which is esterified.

[0006] It would be desirable to find a satisfactory substrate for resolution that did not involve handling the active drug. Ritalinic acid might be a target, and is a common intermediate, in *threo* form, in synthesis preceding or following the two respective resolutions described above.

[0007] US-A-2957880 discloses single isomer ritalinic acid hydrochloride. It is prepared (see Example 6) from the corresponding acid amide.

Summary of the Invention

[0008] The present invention is based on the surprising discovery that, although ritalinic acid will not undergo any effective degree of resolution with any of a wide range of resolving agents, a salt thereof is an effective substrate for resolution, e.g. with a chiral base. In a particular preferred embodiment of the invention, *threo*-ritalinic acid hydrochloride is resolved with (-)-1-phenylethylamine. The chiral base may form a novel double salt.

Description of the Invention

[0009] For the purposes of illustration at least, the salt that is the substrate for resolution according to this invention may be prepared by base hydrolysis of methylphenidate, using NaOH or another hydroxide (MOH). A suitable acid salt may then be prepared by adding an acid (HX) that releases M from the resultant salt (e.g. a metal or ammonium salt) of ritalinic acid. On passing the isoelectric point, it appears that the piperidine N atom is protonated. Alternatively, preparation of salts may be via acid hydrolysis of methylphenidate.

[0010] The resolution is conducted using conditions that are generally known in the art. Examples of suitable chiral bases are 1-phenylethylamine, and also 1-(1-naphthyl)ethylamine, cinchonine, cinchonidine and N-methyl-D-glucamine. The use of, say, (-)-1-phenylethylamine gives the preferred d-*threo*-enantiomer of ritalinic acid salt. That can be converted to d-*threo*-methylphenidate hydrochloride by reaction with methanol and HCl, with heating.

[0011] Salts that are substrates for resolution according to this invention have good or at least adequate solubility in various solvents, especially polar solvents, including aqueous systems. Adjustment of pH, e.g. by adding acid (which may be ritalinic acid), can enhance solubility.

[0012] The following Example illustrates the invention.

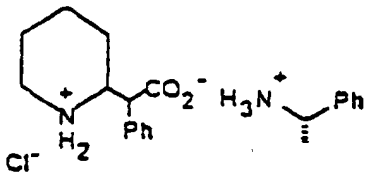
Example

[0013] A solution of dl-*threo*-methylphenidate (1 g) in water (25 ml) and conc. HCl (5 ml) was heated under reflux for 3 h. The clear solution was evaporated to dryness, to give a dl-*threo*-ritalinic acid hydrochloride as a white solid.

[0014] Resolution was performed using this salt. The salt (175 mg; 0.8 mmol) was placed in a 10 ml round-bottom flask. Ethanol (5 ml) was added, to give a clear solution. (-)-1-Phenylethylamine (0.1 ml; 0.8 mmol) was added. A gelatinous precipitate formed after a few minutes. Water (15 drops) was added, and the mixture stirred for 2 h. White crystals formed within 1 h. Following stirring overnight, crystals (40 mg) were collected on a sinter. Chiral HPLC analysis showed the crystals to comprise a diastereoisomeric salt enriched in *d-threo*-ritalinic acid, of 77% ee, and the mother liquors containing the opposite diastereoisomer enriched in *l-threo*-ritalinic acid, of at least 23% ee.

[0015] A crystalline ritalinate salt is formed when rita-

linic acid hydrochloride is mixed with 1-phenylethylamine but does not form when the ritalinic free amino-acid is mixed with 1-phenylethylamine. NMR shows that this salt contains ritalinate and is thus not simply 1-phenylethylamine hydrochloride. From these observations, it is deduced that the salt is the double salt depicted below. The salt is also a hydrate, since only a gelatinous precipitate is formed in anhydrous ethanol, whereas in 95% ethanol/5% water white crystals are formed.



Claims

1. A process for preparing an enantiomerically-enriched form of *threo*-ritalinic acid, which comprises resolving a mixture of enantiomers of a salt of the acid, said salt being formed with an achiral acid or base, using a chiral resolving agent.

2. A process according to claim 1, wherein said salt is formed with an achiral amine or acid.

3. A process according to claim 2, wherein said salt is formed with an acid of the formula HX, X being any anion.

4. A process according to claim 3, wherein said salt is the hydrochloride.

5. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the enrichment is at least 70%.

6. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the resolving agent is an amine.

7. A process according to claim 6, wherein the amine is (-)-1-phenylethylamine.

8. A process according to any preceding claim, wherein the d-enantiomer is enantiomerically-enriched.

9. A process for preparing *d-threo*-methylphenidate, which comprises conducting a process according to claim 8 and then subjecting the product to reaction with methanol or esterification with a methylating agent.

10. A double salt of *threo*-ritalinic acid, predominantly as a single enantiomer thereof, wherein one counterion is achiral and the other is derived from a chiral resolving agent.

11. A double salt according to claim 10, wherein the achiral acid or base is as defined in any of claims 2 to 4.

12. A double salt according to claim 10 or claim 11, wherein the chiral resolving agent is as defined in claim 6 or claim 7.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Enantiomer-angereicherten Form von *threo*-Ritalinsäure, welches umfasst die Trennung eines Enantiomerengemisches eines Salzes der Säure, welches Salz gebildet wird mit einer achiralen Säure oder Base unter Verwendung eines chiralen Trennungsmittels.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin das Salz gebildet wird mit einem achiralen Amin oder einer achiralen Säure.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, worin das Salz gebildet wird mit einer Säure der Formel HX, wobei X ein Anion ist.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, worin das Salz ein Hydrochlorid ist.

5. Verfahren nach irgendeinem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, worin die Anreicherung mindestens 70% beträgt.

6. Verfahren nach irgendeinem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, worin das Trennungsmittel ein Amin ist.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, worin das Amin (-)-1-Phenylethylamin ist.

8. Verfahren nach irgendeinem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, worin das d-Enantiomer angereichert ist.

9. Verfahren zur Herstellung von *d-threo*-Methylphenidat, welches umfasst die Durchführung eines Verfahrens nach Anspruch 8 und anschließendes Reagieren des Produkts mit Methanol oder Veresterung mit einem Methylierungsmittel.

10. Doppelsalz von *threo*-Ritalinsäure, überwiegend als ein einzelnes Enantiomer davon, wobei ein Gegenion achiral ist und das andere von einem chiralen Trennungsmittel abgeleitet ist.

11. Doppelsalz nach Anspruch 10, worin die achirale Säure oder Base wie in irgendeinem der Ansprüche 2 bis 4 definiert ist.

12. Doppelsalz nach Anspruch 10 oder 11, worin das chirale Trennungsmittel wie in Anspruch 6 oder Anspruch 7 definiert ist.

Revendications

1. Procédé de préparation d'une forme enrichie en énantiomère, de l'acide thréo-ritalinique, qui comprend l'étape consistant à séparer un mélange d'énantiomères d'un sel de l'acide, ledit sel étant formé avec une base ou un acide achiral, en utilisant un agent de séparation chiral.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit sel est formé avec une amine ou un acide achiral.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel ledit sel est formé avec un acide de formule HX, où X est tout anion.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ledit sel est l'acide chlorhydrique.

5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'enrichissement est d'au moins 70%.

6. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'agent de séparation est une amine.

7. Procédé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel l'amine est (-)-1-phényléthylamine.

8. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'enrichissement est un enrichissement en l'énantiomère d-.

9. Procédé de préparation de d-thréo-méthylphénidate, qui comprend l'étape consistant à conduire un procédé selon la revendication 8, et à soumettre ensuite le produit à une réaction avec du méthanol ou à une estérification avec un agent de méthylation.

10. Sel double de l'acide thréo-ritalinique, de manière prédominante sous le forme d'un seul énantiomère de celui-ci, dans lequel un contre-ion est achiral, et l'autre est dérivé d'un agent de séparation chiral.

11. Sel double selon la revendication 10, dans lequel la base ou l'acide achiral est tel que défini dans l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 4.

12. Sel double selon la revendication 10 ou la revendication 11, dans lequel l'agent de séparation chiral est tel que défini à la revendication 6 ou la revendication 7.